

## 50,000 GERMANS OCCUPY GHENT, PRESS ON TOWARD OSTEND; TO SWEEP SOUTH TOWARD FRANCE; REPORT NAMUR INVESTED; KAISER'S ARMY COMPELS FRENCH TO RETREAT FROM LORRAINE

### RUSSIAN ARMY, 500,000 STRONG, ON GERMAN SOIL

Prussian Towns Twenty Miles From Border Reported Captured.

800,000 TROOPS ARE READY FOR INVASION

Kaiser Said to Have Less Than 200,000 to Oppose Northern Enemy.

### Finns Loyal to Russia; Jews Stand by Czar

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—Officials here are responsible for the statement that the population of the Finnish provinces are loyal and that the Russian Jews are standing by the Government.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, August 21.  
For the first time since the war began word came to-day from various sources telling that the immense Russian army is doing.

An official statement given out at St. Petersburg asserted that Russia has now 500,000 troops in Germany.

Despatches indicate that the Russians are already deeper into German territory than the Germans are into French territory.

The Central News correspondent in Rome sends an official despatch from St. Petersburg asserting that a Russian army, composed of twenty army corps, will carry out the invasion of Prussia, under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

The Germans are reported to have less than five army corps to meet the invaders. The German army corps consists of 40,000 men and the Russian about the same. This would mean 800,000 Russians against 200,000 Germans.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail in St. Petersburg telegraphs that after the German defeat at Stallupönen, twenty miles within the Prussian border, on Thursday, the Russians occupied Stallupönen, Lyck, Melkenen and Kovalen. Russian outposts reported on Wednesday that the enemy had retreated from a wide area of territory.

The occupation of Lyck, which is 100 miles south of Stallupönen, indicates an advance along a wide front on the Prussian border.

There has been no news of operations on the Austrian frontier since August 17, when the Austrians were reported as making reconnaissances in force.

Should the Austrians after all venture an offensive movement against Russia it would obviously be difficult for them to menace Russia's left flank unless they should decide to violate the neutrality of the smaller States, including Rumania. For such a contingency as this Russia is entirely prepared.

### RUSSIANS SHOW VALOR.

Defeat Austrians in Every Clash. St. Petersburg Reports.

By B. W. NORREGAARD.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—All the official reports issued here up to yesterday show that the Russian troops are proving superior to the Austrians at every point.

In cavalry encounters, where the Austrians and the Russians charged simultaneously and the hand to hand fighting lasted for several minutes, the Russians had a decided advantage. The experience in virtually all of the minor encounters has been the same.

It is only natural, therefore, in view of these experiences that the officers of the General Staff here are greatly pleased at events which are inspiring confidence in the army among the people and are leading them to be sanguine as to the outcome.

Large forces are now in touch with the enemy on both the Austrian and the German frontiers and it is certain that energetic action on a large scale will occur in the near future.

### SIBERIA THREAT EFFECTIVE.

Russians Get Better Treatment in Germany, Refugees Say.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Times says that Russians who are arriving at Copenhagen report that the treatment of Russians in Germany has vastly improved within the past ten days.

This is said to be in consequence of Russia's threat to send every German in Russia to Siberia if Russians were maltreated.

### GERMANS ENTER BRUSSELS WITH BANDS PLAYING

Dazed Belgians Watch Triumphant Procession of 50,000 Battle-Scarred Men.

OFFICERS TIED TO UHLAN'S STIRRUP

Invaders Threaten People With Death in Case of Resistance.

By JOHN ROON.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, via Aalst, Aug. 20 (Thursday), 10 P. M.

The Germans entered Brussels shortly after 2 P. M. to-day without firing a shot.

Yielding to the dictates of reason and humanity, the civil government at the last moment disbanded the Civic Guard, which the Germans would not recognize. The soldiers and ordinary police were then entrusted with the maintenance of order.

After a day of wild panic and slumberless nights the citizens remained at their windows. Few sought their couches.

The morning broke brilliantly. The city was astir early, and on all lips were the words: "They are here" or "They are coming!"

The "they" referred to were already outside the boundaries in great force. The artillery was packed off on the road to Waterloo. Horse, foot and sapper were packed deep on the Louvain and Tervuren roads.

An enterprising motorist came in with the information and the crowds in the busy centres immediately became calm. At 11 o'clock it was reported that an officer with half a troop of hussars bearing white flags had halted outside the Louvain gate.

The burgomaster and four sheriffs went in a motor car to meet the officers. They were conducted to the German military authorities at the head of the column. The meeting took place outside the barracks of the carabinieri.

The burgomaster claimed for the citizens their rights under the laws of war: regulating an unfortified capital. When roughly asked if he was prepared to surrender the city, with the threat that otherwise it would be bombarded, the burgomaster said he would do so. He also decided to remove his scarf of office.

### Official Scarf Returned.

The discussion was brief. When the burgomaster handed over his scarf it was handed back to him and he was thus entrusted for the time being with the civil control of the citizens. The Germans gave him plainly to understand that he would be held responsible for any overt act on the part of the populace against the Germans.

From noon until 2 o'clock the crowds waited expectantly. Shortly after 2 o'clock the booming of cannon and later the sound of military music conveyed to the people of Brussels the intimation that the triumphant march of the enemy on the ancient city had begun.

On they came, preceded by a scouting party of uhlans, horse, foot and artillery and sappers, with a siege train complete.

A special feature of the procession was 100 motor cars on which quick runners were mounted. Every regiment and battery was headed by a band, horse or foot.

Now came the drums and fifes; now the blare of brass and soldiers singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Along the Chaussee de Louvain, past St. Josse and the Botanical Gardens, to the great open space in front of the Gare du Nord, the usual lounging place of the tired taddlers of the city, swept

Continued on Second Page.



Owing to the thrilling features of the German campaign in Belgium the activities of the Russian army, which apparently is now well under way, have been overlooked. The eastern theatre of war probably will now take its place prominently in the news, and so the frontier between Russia and Germany and Austria-Hungary is shown in the above map. According to an official report from St. Petersburg there are already 500,000 Russian troops in East Prussia. The Russians also report that they have defeated

the German forces at Stallupönen and have occupied Lyck, Melkenen and Kovalen. Lyck is an important German town just over the border in East Prussia and is about sixty miles from Gumbinnen, which the Russians captured a few days ago. The War Office, in confirming the occupation of Lyck, admits that it required two days of heavy fighting and that the Russians, after vainly trying to take the city and losing many killed and wounded, finally stormed the German position when their reinforcements arrived.

### Germans Will Invade France by Maubeuge

By JOHN ROON.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN and the London Daily Mail.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—Soldiers of the German army which occupied this city to-day freely stated that the army would strike against France by way of Maubeuge on the Sambre. A big battle is therefore pending along the entire front of the opposing forces.

The detachment that marched through Brussels to-day is variously estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000 men. Not far behind them must be at least 150,000 men representing all arms of the German service.

### REPORT U. S. ENVOY ACTIVE IN BRUSSELS

Minister Whitlock Said to Have Offered U. S. Protection for City.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—P. J. Phillips, correspondent of the Daily News and Leader, telegraphs that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister in Brussels, the only foreign diplomat left in the city, accompanied by Burgomaster Max, went to the German command to say officially that the United States desires to take the city under its protection.

It is possible that this statement, which can hardly be believed in New York, has been garbled in transmission owing to the censorship.

The despatch adds that it would be wrong to underestimate the terrible strength of the German armies in northern Belgium. They have been in the field now for three weeks, fighting most of the time. Their advance has been much impeded, but in the last five days they have covered many miles and they show no signs of halting.

Only a small part of their forces has yet taken the field, and their losses, though large numerically, have been small in proportion to the great bulk of the army. The time is growing short before they will have the attention of their enemy on the eastern and southern fronts, but the task of the allies will not be a light one. The despatch emphasizes that there is nothing to be gained in treating the situation as if victory is certain.

### Germans Demand \$40,000,000 From Brussels

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, August 21.  
The official war news bureau announces that the Germans have imposed on the city of Brussels a war contribution of 28,000,000 (\$40,000,000).

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Antwerp quotes the City Treasurer of Brussels as saying that the \$40,000,000 indemnity demanded by the Germans cannot be raised, even if the severest measures of coercion are resorted to.

### WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

**BELGIUM**—The German soldiers who occupied Brussels yesterday say that the army will strike against France cupied Brussels yesterday say that position is that a great battle is therefore pending along the entire front of the opposing forces.

The German detachment that marched through Brussels yesterday is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000 men. Behind these, it is said, there must be 150,000 men representing all branches of the service.

According to latest reports the Germans are overrunning north Belgium and are within a few miles of Ostend. The report also says that 50,000 Germans who marched through Brussels are now in Ghent. The British Consul at Ostend has advised all the English to leave that place, and most of them have departed on the night steamer for Folkestone.

The Germans occupied Brussels without firing a shot. Cavalrymen took possession of the city Thursday and held it until the German Hussars and Uhlans arrived yesterday outside the gates, where they were met by the burgomaster. It is expected that a formal proclamation taking over the city and outlining what the people will be permitted to do will be issued by the Germans soon. So far there has been no hostile demonstration against the army of occupation. Many of the residents of the town left Thursday night, every automobile in the city being utilized by the Belgians, the majority of whom fled toward Ostend.

Antwerp has been placed in a state of siege and all foreigners have been asked to leave as soon as possible. King Albert and the General Staff are in the city, the forts are manned and the Civil Guard has been directed to act under orders of the military. Past Channel steamers have been requisitioned to carry non-combatants to places of safety. The forts are being made ready for a vigorous defence. The details of the method are withheld, but it is stated that the original plans are to be carried out, which call for the flooding of certain sections of the approaches to the forts to a depth sufficient to prevent the bringing up of artillery. The defences of the city are considered impregnable. The German

troops have been bombarding Namur with heavy siege guns and attacking the French lines at Dinant, only ten miles from the French border. The report says that the infantry and cavalry advanced on Dinant and that the artillery was left to make the capture of Namur.

**RUSSIA**—Official advices from St. Petersburg report that 500,000 Russians are now upon German territory. The German forces were defeated at Stallupönen and the Russians have occupied Kovalen, Melkenen and also the important east Prussian town of Lyck. Lyck is just over the Russian border and is about sixty miles from Gumbinnen. The occupation of Lyck was made after two days of hard fighting and was only effected after the German position had been stormed by strong Russian reinforcements.

**FRANCE**—The Ministry of War announces the French troops have withdrawn from Lorraine. The importance of the enemy's force engaged in that region, the report says, makes it impossible for the French to maintain their position in Lorraine except at an enormous cost and this would be imprudent and useless.

The French have taken ninety-one German field guns, nineteen automobiles and four flags, according to a despatch received in Paris from Alsace. The French cavalry routed a column of German cavalry which was crossing the Rhine from Leopoldshöhe, near the village of St. Louis, in Alsace. The German losses were placed at 500 killed and wounded.

**JAPAN**—When the Japanese ultimatum to Germany expires on Sunday the Government will find itself confronted with a complication that may make war with Austria certain. With the German fleet bottled up in the port of Kiaochow is an Austrian man-of-war, and cruising off the port awaiting her is an English warship. If the Japanese fire on the German fleet the Austrians will have to remain in the zone of fire or take to the open sea and engage the British. It is believed that the Austrian commander will elect to remain with the Germans and assist in this defence, which act of itself is a casus belli.

### NORTH BELGIUM OVERRUN BY GERMANS; FRENCH ARE DRIVEN OUT OF LORRAINE

Report Namur Partially Invested After Heavy Attack by the Kaiser's Artillery--His Troops Pouring Across the Meuse.

By THE SUN'S and London "Daily Mail's" War Service.

OSTEND, August 21, 6 P. M.  
The Germans are overrunning north Belgium. They are within a few miles of Ostend, on the coast of the English Channel.

Fifty thousand Germans who marched through Brussels are now at Ghent.

The English Consul at Ostend has advised all the English to leave this place. Most of them left on the night steamer for Folkestone.

The town is peaceful and quiet. The Germans are expected at any moment. They are supposed to be near here now, but there is no definite information as to their whereabouts.

PARIS, August 21.  
It is reported that Namur has been partially invested by the Germans after a heavy attack by artillery. The attack, it is said, began at noon. The movement of German troops westward across the Meuse continues, outside of the range of the Namur forts.

ANTWERP, August 21.  
It is reported that when a section of the German advance cavalry reached Malines the Belgians attacked them from an armored automobile. Many of the Germans were killed and ten captured.

### FRENCH WITHDRAW FROM LORRAINE; ADMIT DEFEAT

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 21.

The Ministry of War issued the following communique at 11:30 to-night:

"In Lorraine our troops are being withdrawn. After having occupied the frontier our troops advanced in Lorraine along the entire front from Donon to Chateau Salins. They had entered the valley of the Selle and the swamp lands. Our advance guards had reached Delme, Dieuze and Morhange.

"Several German army corps were engaged yesterday along this entire front. Our advanced guard made vigorous counter attacks and then fell back on the main army. The battle was extremely lively on both sides. On account of the numerical superiority of the enemy our troops, who had been fighting without interruption for six days, were withdrawn.

"Our troops cover the advanced Nancy forts. Our right is firmly established at the Donon massif.

"The importance of the enemy's forces now engaged in that region would have made it impossible for us to maintain our position in Lorraine except at an enormous cost and this would be not only imprudent but useless.

"Details received to-day regarding the occupation of Muelhausen show that our troops won a great victory there. The offensive was taken first on the front at Thann and Dannemarie and then at Muelhausen. The attack was led with extreme vigor.

"By an audacious movement Gen. Pau, once having captured Thann and Dannemarie, led his troops to the westward of Muelhausen, leaving the enemy free to act between our lines and the Swiss frontier. Then, by a second effort, the Germans were hurled back on Muelhausen.

"While our right was moving on Altkirk our left was sent forward in the direction of Colmar and Neu Breilsach, threatening the enemy's line of retreat. The Germans were thus forced to accept battle and the engagement was very severe.

"In the outskirts of Muelhausen and Dornach our infantry took twenty-four cannon at the point of the bayonet and captured several thousand Germans. In the town of Muelhausen there was a terrific fight in the streets and from house to house. The German losses there were enormous. A part of our army occupies Muelhausen and the remainder retired to Altkirk, forcing the Germans to fall back toward the Rhine, which they crossed in disorder.

"Thus the initial aim of our troops in upper Alsace, to throw the German forces over to the right bank of the Rhine, has been achieved."

### GERMANS' PLAN NOW CALLS FOR ATTACK ON FRENCH LEFT

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, August 21.

Northern Belgium, after a most stubborn and gallant resistance, lies under the heel of the Germans, whose advance during the last few days has been rapid and irresistible.

The indemnity of 28,000,000 (\$40,000,000) levied on the city of Brussels amounting to a per capita tax of 111 (\$55), indicates, if such indication is necessary, that there is nothing mild about this war of the nations.

The Belgians were evidently overwhelmed by superior numbers in the defeat sustained by them at Louvain on Wednesday. No estimates have been received, but their losses must have been severe.

The Germans continue to advance toward the west, and it is believed now that their new plan is to sweep southward after a great flanking movement and to throw their strength against the extreme left of the French troops. They reached Ghent to-day and were only a few miles from the Channel at Ostend.

Thus they have already occupied half of Belgium. It is pointed out, however, that in this flanking movement the Germans are exposing themselves to a heavy counterstroke from the main body of the allied armies, across whose front they are passing. Of the operations of the allies in this quarter there is no hint, but the French are expected to strike swiftly if only to relieve the pressure on the Belgians and to cut off the Germans who are pushing westward.

Referring to the arrival of the Germans at Ostend the Daily Mail says that some demonstration against this country may be intended, inasmuch as Ostend is only sixty-five miles from the Kentish coast.

### 2,500,000 FIGHTING MEN IN WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, August 21, 5 P. M.

Military critics who have watched closely the operations of the week de-

clare that in Belgium the stage is set for such a fearful clash of arms as the world has never known.

Lieut.-Col. Rousset, an authority on